BELLEFONTE PATRIOT.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, PRINTED BY H. PETRIKIN.

Vol. V. *WEDNESDAY, May* 7, 1823. *No.* 52.

CONDITIONS.

The price of this paper is TWO DOLLARS per annum—but if paid in advance, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY FIVE CENTS only will be charged.

Advertisements, making no more in length than breadth, will be inserted three times for one dollar; and for every subsequent continuance twenty-five cents.—Those of greater length in proportion.—Rule or figure work double those rates.

No subscription will be received for less than one year; nor any paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the end of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement; and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Subscribers who have their papers carried by the mail, must be liable for the postage.

Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid.

TO RENT
The Washington IRON WORKS,

Situated in Nittany Valley, Centre county, about fifteen Miles below Bellefonte, six miles from Baldeagle creek, and nine miles from the Susquehanna river; the works are well situated, and on never failing streams; the Furnace is watered by a large spring and the Forge by Fishing-creek, either of these streams seldom ever freeze. There is about two thousand acres of excellent wood land adjoining the works, there are two excellent

Ore Banks,

one, about two and a half miles, and the other three fourths of a mile from the Furnace. The Ore is equal, if not superior, to any in the United States. The Forge is in good repair and has been working until last spring. The Furnace has not been in blast for some time, and will require some repairs. The owner is unacquainted with conducting Iron Works, and wishes to rent them, therefore any person wanting to rent Iron Works will find it to their advantage to come and view said Works, as the subscriber lives on the premises and will make the terms easy and liberal.

JOHN HENDERSON.

Jan. 27th 1823.

The Editors of the Pennsylvania Inteligencer, Harrisburg; Lancaster Intelligencer, Lancaster; and Baltimore Patriot, are requested to insert the above in their respective papers, weekly for three months and forward their bills to the subscriber for payment. J. H.

PROPOSALS,
By W. BAXTER,
For Publishing in Lancaster, (Pa.) a weekly paper to be entitled the

Washingtoniana.

IN presenting this Prospectus to the Citizens of the United States, the publisher begs leave to say, that this journal will be the most important state paper, that has ever yet appeared in the United States. The Editor intends to devote it entirely to those great important events which have occurred in this happy America, and will contain the most complete and satisfactory history of the United States, from its discovery, up to the present period, viz:

Discovery of America. How peopled by the Indians. Settling of our forefathers. Lands purchased by the whites. Massacres of the whites and Indians. Biography of the most distinguished personages during that time. The causes and correspondence which led to American Independence. An accurate account of the battles and skirmishes during the Revolutionary war. A biography of Gen. George Washington, with an elegant portrait accompanying the same. Also, a biography of Presidents Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, with a striking likeness of each. A biography of Generals Wayne Mercer, Putnam, Morgan, Montgomery, Gates, St. Clair, De La Fayette, Koskiusko, and others. An account of the Whiskey Insurrection, with the names of the most prominent actors in that scene. Burr's Conspiracy. History of the Barbary wars. History of the late war. Biography of Generals Jackson, Brown, Ripley, Winder, Boyd, Miller, Wilkinson, Scott, Gaines, Harrison, &c. as well as Comodores Decatur, Perry, Porter, Bainbridge, Chauncey, Hull, Lawrence, and Biddle.

Being well aware that this paper will contain the most interesting History of America now extant; and on account of publishing it in numbers, it will enable every individual to take a copy—as well as the cheapness of the work, must induce every man to patronize such a laudable and praise worthy undertaking. Let every Subscriber take care of his paper for a year, and then get them bound, and they must become a public benefit to the rising generation. It will contain many adventures—many battles—and many anecdotes which have never been published to the world—Many a horid tale of Indian barbarity and British cruelty, will be recorded in this paper, as a beacon wherewith to guard against.

February 28, 1823.

CONDITIONS.

1. The WASHINGTONIANA will be published every Tuesday morning, on a new type and beautiful paper and shall contain four large quarto pages each week.
2. The price to Subscribers will be two dollars a year—one dollar at the time of receiving the first number, and the other at the commencement of the half year.
3. This paper will be commenced on the fifth day of May, when the first number will appear, and shall be carefully packed up and forwarded to Subscribers, in any part of the United States, with all possible speed; and in case of any number being lost, the publisher will send it free of expense.
4. Any person procuring nine good subscribers, shall receive one volume or their trouble.

FOR SALE,

A FARM late the property of Thomas Willing Esq. deceased, situate on Baldeagle and Marsh creeks ten miles above the mouth of the former, and fifteen distant from Bellefonte; containing about

700

Acres; 170 of which are improved, the remainder well timbered with White oak, Hickory &c. The land is fertile, and adapted for either a grain or grazing farm. The Iron works in the vicinity afford a constant and good market for any article the farmer may wish to dispose of. Should he prefer transporting his produce to the Sea board, he can with ease and safety at a trifling expense convey it by water to Baltimore. The buildings consist of a good log house and barn; a log cabbin and stable. The tract will admit of being divided into three or four farms. For terms apply to J. M. FOX.

Bellefonte, April 8th 1823.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to JOHN M'KEE must call immediately and pay. All who neglect this notice will be sued without respect to persons—Those who have accounts against him please present them also for liquidation.

J. M. PETRIKIN.

December 27th 1822.

Bellefonte & Philipsburg turnpike Road.

By a resolution of the Board, the stockholders are required to pay to the Treasurer a further payment of two dollars on each share, on or before the 1st day of May next.

JOS. MILES, *Treas*

March 10th. 1823.

WANTED,

A Journeyman WAGGONMAKER. Apply to the subscriber living in Bellefonte.

CHARLES MACKEY.

March 25 1823.

The Establishment of THE BELLEFONTE PATRIOT IS OFFERED FOR SALE.

The terms may be ascertained by application to the editor.

H. PETRIKIN.

P. S. ☞ Editors with whom we exchange will do us a kindness by inserting the above in their respective papers.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Hastings Jr. late of Boggs township Centre County, dec'd. are requested to come forward and make payment; and those having demands to present them for settlement legally authenticated, on or before the 1st. day of May next.

WILLIAM FISHER. *Ex'r,*

Boggs township, March 10 1823.

TO RENT.

A house situate in Boggs township, about five and a half miles from the Borough of Bellefont, on the Bellefonte and Philipsburg Turnpike road together with a commodious stable, a shed and about four acres of good land. There is also on said premises a well of never-failing water. The above house and premises is well adapted for a TAVERN STAND and will be rented as such—possession will be given on the 1st of April next. For terms apply to the subsciber living in Boggs township.

JOHN HOOVER.

March 8th. 1823.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership existing under the firm of COOK & LEBO Storekeepers, was dissolved on Saturday the 22d inst. by mutual consent. The Store will be conducted in future under the firm of *Robert & James Cook*, who are to receive all debts due, and to pay all debts contracted by the late firm.

ROBERT COOK,
JACOB G. LEBO.

Potter Township, March 22 1823.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

THE enrolled Militia of the 1st Brig. 10th Div. P. M. will be drilled in companies and trained in Battalions by their proper officers, in the month of May next, as follows:

In companies, on the first Monday of May next. Captains or commanding officers shall appoint the time of day, and place of drilling their respective companies in company order.

In Battalions in the following order.

The 1st Battalion 127th regiment, on Monday the 12th of May.

The Battalion commanded by Major WALKER on Tuesday the 13th.

The Battalion commanded by Major SHARON on Wednesday the 14th.

The Battalion commanded by Major DICKSON on Thursday the 15th.

The 2d Battalion 127th regiment on Friday the 16th.

The Battalion commanded by Major BOWERS on Saturday the 17th.

The 1st Battalion of the 12th regiment on Monday the 19th

The 2d Battalion of said regiment on Tuesday the 20th.

The 1st Battalion of the 111th regiment on Wednesday the 21st

The 2d Battalion of said regiment on Thursday the 22d.

☞ The Brush Valley Volunteer Rifle Company will meet with the Battalion, 12th regiment.

It is the wish of the Inspector that no difficulty may arise as respects company rolls.

T. HORRELL.

Brig. Ins. 1st Brig. 10th Div. P. M

Brigade Inspector's Office, Allensville, 8th April 1823.

UNION HOTEL

WILLIAM WILSON
(OF WILLIAMSPORT.)
HAS REMOVED TO THE HOUSE LATELY OCCUPIED BY *J. BUFFINGTON, IN HARRISBURG*

And solicits a continuance of public patronage.

April, 12th 1823.

Six cents Reward, cash --- or the amount in Carpet Rags.

Ranaway from the Subscriber on the night of the 17th inst. an apprentice to the Tayloring business, named,

Noah Kimple,

aged about 23 years, about five feet eight inches high, of dark complexion; he has lost one of his front teeth—he may be easily known, for he is always grinning and laughing. His clothes were of the following description: one gray dress coat, black vest, grey pantaloons, and a half worn roram hat. All persons are cautioned to be on their guard against him, as he has had several masters, and has some tricks not quite honest: he was trying the strength of some dwelling houses the evening he absconded. All persons are forbid harboring him, as the subscriber is determined to prosecute, to the extent of the law, any person employing him. The above reward will be given for bringing him home, but no charges.

JACOB K. HETTINGER.

Millheim, Haines township, April 18, 1823

Brigade Orders.

The Militia and Volunteers shall parade in Companies and Battalions as follows, viz. In Companies on the first Monday in May next, and the Battalion commanded by Major Goosborn on Monday the 12th day of May. The Battalion commanded by Major Raymond on Tuesday the 13th of May. The Battalion commanded by Major Stewart on Wednesday the 14th of May. The Battalion commanded by Major Caldwell on Thursday the 15th of May.

The Battalion commanded by Major Hayslett on Friday the 16th of May.—The Battalion commanded by Major Irvine on Saturday the 17th of May, and the Battalion commanded by Major Luther on Monday the 19th of May. Officers who do not make their returns agreeably to law, may expect to be dealt with accordingly.

JAMES T. SCOTT.

Inspector 2nd. Brig. 10th Div. P. M.

Alexandria, April 7, 1823.

Bellefonte & Philipsburg Turnpike Company.

The Stockholders of the Bellefonte and Philipsburg Turnpike Company will please to take Notice, that an election will be held on Monday the second day of June next at the house of Evan Miles in the Borough of Bellefonte between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock of the afternoon of that day to elect by ballot, one President, twelve Managers, a Secretary and Treasurer, to Manage the concerns of said Company for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board

THOS. BURNSIDE, *Pres't.*

Bellefonte, April 28, 1823.

REMOVAL, Abraham Webber,

Informs his friends that he has removed his shop to Allegheny street, Bellefonte, immediately below James Keloggs's store. He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

Tinware,

which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash.

Bellefonte March 11, 1823.

N B. An apprentice to the above business wanted. One between the ages of fifteen and sixteen would be preferred.

A. W.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.
IN PHILADELPHIA.

	¼ ct. dis.
United States Branches,	
Boston,	1 do
New-Hampshire,	2 do
Connecticut,	1 do
New-York City banks	par
New-York country notes	1 to 5
New-Jersey,	
Trenton,	dis
Mount Holly,	par
Cumberland,	do
Newark,	do
Brunswick Bank,	do
Sussex Bank,	do
State Bank at Trenton,	do
At Elizabethtown	do
At Morristown	do
At Patterson	do
At Brunswick	do
Pennsylvania.	
Philadelphia notes,	par
Germantown	do
Easton Bank,	do
Camden	do
Chester county Bank,	do
West Chester	do
Montgomery county Bank,	do
Northampton Bank,	do
Lancaster Bank,	do
Harrisburg Bank	do
Farmers bk. of Reading,	do.
BANK NOTES AT A DISCOUNT.	
Far. Bank Bucks co.	1
Carlisle Bank,	1½
New Hope Bridge,	1
Bank at Milton,	15
Chambersburg,	1½
York Bank,	1½
Gettysburg,	2
Swatara Bank,	2
Pittsburg Notes,	1
Centre Bank	6
Columbia bridge com.	2
Greensburg	11
Brownsville	11

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

Meeting. Bellefont

Reason together

Heister & Duncan

...ract of a letter from a young gen-
...eman, to his friend in this city,
...ted on board of the United States
...hip Franklin,

Valparaiso, Jan. 10, 1823

We sailed from Callao in October,
after a short and agreeable pas-
sage arrived at Quilca, but found it
most totally abandoned by the inhab-
ants. A detachment of the Patriot
my, which had embarked for Callao
ce our departure from that place
peared off the coast: The vice-roy,
prehensive that they might land at
t place, ordered all the inhabitants
m the coast. The reduction of the
y and mine of Araquipa is said to
the primary and ostensible object
the expedition. The Peruvian
ngress were in session when we
iled from Callao, and had accepted
e resignation of the protector (San
Martin) who, to do away the impres-
on of his influencing the proceedings
f congress, and also to render futile
he accusation of ambition, resigned
is protectorship into the hands of the
egislative assembly, and embarked on
oard the brig Belgrano for this place
Upon his arrival here, he met with a
very ungracious reception, especially
from lord Cochrane, who is said even
o have passed him in the street with
out noticing him. After remaining
here a fortnight, he was escorted to
the capitol by a guard of soldiers.
Our country, I am afraid, will ere
long find out their error in acknowl-
edging the independence of this
country. The intendancies of Con-
ception and Coquimbo have joined in
a league to overthrow the existing
constitution; to establish one free el-
ective and representative government;
to throw off the shackles of commerce,
to expel an odious prime minister,
and to discharge the superfluous civil
and military officers of government,
who monopolise a considerable portion
of the revenue. General Frere is at
the head of the insurrection, and is
considered the most popular man in
Chili. We arrived on the 27th of
last month, and found the city in ruins,
from an earthquake which happened
on the 18th of last month. We shall
doubtless remain here a couple of
years longer, as I see by the papers
you were so kind as to send me, that
we are to expect two store ships out
with provisions for us." *F. Gaz.*

IMPORTANT.

Letters from Malaga state that
40,000 Portuguese troops have enter-
ed Badajoz, ready to aid in the de
fence of Spain the moment the Span-
ish government assign them the part
they are to take. Every day confirms
our deep conviction, that the glorious
cause of Spain will prosper and tri-
umph.

From the Niagara Sentinel.

STRAY CHILD.

An occurrence took place in this
vicinity, the melancholy consequences
of which parents can better conceive
than we can describe. A little child
of Mr Richard Reynolds, of the town
of Porter, aged about eight years,
strayed from his father's residence in
to the woods, and, notwithstanding
every possible effort was made for
his recovery, lay out for the night.
The next day a more general search
took place, which availed nothing.—
The third morning the inhabitants of
the adjacent country, for some miles
square embarked in the pursuit, and
although the woods were thoroughly
scoured, their endeavors proved as
fruitless as the day previous. The
fourth day, however, though compar-
atively few were engaged in the search,
the poor boy was found lifeless about
two miles from his home. It was
rather a singular and unfortunate cir-
cumstance that he had left his home
with no other clothing on than his
shirt. The forenoon of the first day
was warm and pleasant, but the after-
noon grew somewhat chilly, and closed
with occasional showers of rain. Mon
day was showry throughout the day,
something of a coolish air, and that
night snow fell about three inches
deep, which is supposed to be the
time the child perished.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

HORSE SYSTEM.

There is now in Virginia a gentle-
man by the name of Smith, lately from
New Orleans, who can teach the
wildest horse having a knowledge of
the bridle, in less than an hour, to fol-
low him through a large company
without taking hold of the bridle up a
pair of steps three or four feet or more
high, into a dwelling house, and walk
from one room to another as invited
without any alarm. This gentleman
system has a wonderful effect in break-
ing any horse to draw in harnass. His
price for imparting this system or se
...t is twenty dollars. The systen

THE PATRIOT

Not for himself, but for his country."

WEDNESDAY, May 7.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN MEETING.

In pursuance of notice given, a num-
ber of the citizens of Centre and
Clearfield counties, convened at the
Court house in the Borough of Belle-
fonte, on Wednesday evening the 30th
April, to take into consideration meas
ures preparatory to the ensuing gen
al election:

When DAVID MITCHELL was
called to the chair, and

WILLIAM ALLISON appointed Se
cretary.

The meeting being organized, On
motion it was

Resolved, That the chairman ap
point a committee of five, to draft
resolutions expressive of the sense of
this meeting.

The Chairman then proceeded, and
named the following persons, viz:
William H Patterson, James Potter,
John Benner, James Harbinson and
George Henning; who after retiring
for some time, reported the following
preamble and resolutions, which were
read, and unanimously adopted—:

Whereas the venerable framers of
the present constitution of this com-
monwealth, by the reservation of pow
er in that instrument, retained to the
people certain unalienable rights which
it becomes them to guard with the
utmost circumspection, if they vene-
rate that liberty which has been trans-
mitted to them by their ancestors, and
feel anxious that it should pass from
their hands to posterity pure and un
sullied. On this constitution framed
by the sages and Patriots, who aided
in achieving our independence, and
calculated to secure us liberty, large
and extensive as the nature of man
can bear, and promising to last com-
mensurate with time; deep and da-
ring inroads have been attempted by
the majority in the last session of the
Legislature. Not satisfied with an
attempt in their Legislative capacity
to infringe the rights of conscience and
to trample on the immunity of char-
tered rights, of corporated bodies, in
direct contravention to the provisions
of the constitution and the 17th sec-
tion of the Bill of Rights, they have
dared, in an unauthorised manner, to
convene in caucus and through their
intrigue have acquired a preponder-
ating influence in the selection and
nomination of a candidate for the of-
fice of Governor of this Common-
wealth. Can any rational mind for
one single moment entertain a doubt,
but, that the selection was certainly
effected by Legislative influence?
The plan was laid and matured by the
Legislative caucus, who selected the
time and place of meeting so as to
bring it within the vortex of their in
fluence, and by the introduction of
members of that body, to secure an
indirect influence over the delibera-
tions of the Convention; thus assu-
ming to themselves a power never
delegated by the people, subversive
of the first principles of our govern-
ment, the exercise of which tends to
sap the very basis and ground-work
of the rights and liberties of the citi-
zens; inasmuch, as it tends to de-
prive the people of the right of elec
tive franchise, leaving them but the
nominal power to sanction this user-
pation of the Legislative body. It is
also destructive to the Independence
of the executive, for, created by Leg-
islative caucus, he becomes their
creature and must subserve their
views: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we view with sen-
timent of distrust and abhorrence, the
effort made by the majority of the last
Legislature to effect a 'deadly breach'
on that venerated instrument the con-
stitution of this Commonwealth:

Resolved, That we solemnly pro-
test against Legislative interference,
either directly or indirectly, in the
nomination of a candidate for the of-
fice of Governor of this Common-
wealth:

Resolved, That the selection of
John Andrew Shulze, a senator, as
the Legislative caucus candidate, a
man not known beyond his immediate
vicinity, and who lent his feeble aid
in every attempt to infringe the con-
stitutional rights, is deprecated by us,
as dangerous to the liberties of the
people:

Resolved, That we approve of the
convention to be held by the people at
Lewistown, on the third Thursday of
May, next, to nominate a suitable
candidate for the office of Governor,
as affording the people of Pennsylva-
nia an opportunity to select their can
didate without the influence of Leg-
islative intrigue and corruption:

Resolved, That we select JOHN
THOMPSON, *Esq.* as a delegate for
the county of Centre, to represent this
May next, to nominate a condidate for
the office of Governor of this state:

Resolved, That we recommend to
our fellow citizens of Lycoming Coun-
ty, SAMUEL STEWART, of that
county, as a proper person to repre
sent this senatorial district in Conven-
tion at Lewistown:

Resolved, That HAMILTON HUMES,
JOHN M. BURCK and DAVID LAMB
be a committe of Correspondence for
the ensuing year:

Resolved, That the proceedings of
this meeting be signed by the Chair-
man and Secretary, and published in
the BELLEFONTE PATRIOT.

DAVID MITCHELL, *Ch'n.*
WM. ALLISON, *Sec'ry.*

For the Patriot.

I was one of those who, out of cu-
riosity, attended at the Court House,
on the evening of Wednesday last,
when and where, as I understood, a
meeting was to be held "big with the
fate of *Shulze* and democracy." On
casting my eyes around to catch a
glimpse of the doughty warriors as-
sembled on that momentous occasion,
I observed amongst them, a certain
man of the genuine federal cast, noto-
rious for his hatred of every thing like
republicanism. A contemptible squad
had collected near the counsel table,
and this man was among them. Some
one of the squad, moved, that a chair-
man be appointed, and after that a
secretary. The chairman took his
seat, and was requested to read a
written paper, purporting to be the
one on the strength of which they had
assembled. The chairman could not
read it, altho' it was plainly written,
as I have been credibly informed. Ev-
ery person of reflection, present, was
satisfied, that the chairman was a mere
automaton, a machine in the hands of
designing men, and a willing instru-
ment of intrigue. A committee of
five, was appointed to draft resolutions.
After retiring, they returned, and, as
if determined on offering a public in-
sult to a body of persons three times
their own number, then in the court
house, one of the resolutions, in sub-
stance, contained the declaration, that
the democratic party was composed
of corrupt scoundrels, &c. In anoth
er of them, they seem to express great
alarm lest the constitution by which
we are governed, should be destroyed
by the legislature, &c. I have often
heard it observed, that a thief in or-
der to escape detection is sure to be
the loudest to cry "thief;" and never
did any thing apply more strictly than
this adage to the meeting here spoken
of.

I believe it is a notorious fact, and
one that will not be denied, that one
of the very men who composed the
meeting, and who voted for the reso-
lution, did that same day in the Court,
when he was called upon to take up-
on himself the duties of the office of
Constable, declare that he would not
take an oath to support the constitu-
tion of the United States, or of the
commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and
therefore refused to serve. Such
are the men who held this meeting
and such are the principles by which
they are governed, yet by loudly vo
ciferating "corruption, corruption,"
they hope to escape detection, and
inculcate a belief in the minds of those
unacquainted with their true senti
ments, that they are the genuine ad
vocates of "liberty and equality." I
intend after the proceedings of the
meeting are published, to analyze their
resolutions, and out of their own
mouths condemn them. I merely
heard them read, and my recollection
of them at present, is not perfect. As
a member of the Democratic party, I
consider myself bound to reply to
them; for idle declamation, some
times may have an influence over an
unwary mind; and it becomes those
acquainted with the deep stratagems
laid by the federalists to expose them
Nothing more is necessary to render
their exertions fallacious than an ex
position of their fraudulent intentions

W.

For the Patriot.

TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS OF CENTRE COUNTY.

"COME LET US REASON TOGETHER"

The federalists have succeeded in
getting up one charge against the
democratic candidate, and that is his
vote on the *Catholic question*, as it is
called. They fancy that this will
work wonders in their favor; indeed
it is their boast, that every ROMAN
CATHOLIC, IN THE STATE, WILL
VOTE FOR THE FEDERAL CAN
DIDATE. This is certainly pre
suming much upon the weakness of
this class of our citizens; but I can-
not believe, for one moment, that any
consideration, whatever, will induce a
true born United Irish Roman Catho-
lic to desert the very cause, for the
sake of which he sought and found a
refuge from oppression in this favour-
ed land. The federalists that are
now in power in Pennsylvania, hold
can it be that any United Irishman
would turn federalist? The suffer
ings of that brave and unfortunate
people, repel so monstrous a supposi
tion. It cannot, will not be.

I flatter myself that the sons of
Erin have not yet forgotten the great
exertions that the federalists made in
'99 and 1800, to prevent them from
finding an assylum amongst us. It was
not enough that JAMES ROSS, & others,
who are now the friends of Heister,
supported with their influence and
talents the ALIEN LAW, framed
for the express purpose of keeping
and driving the oppressed patriots of
Ireland out of the United States, but
they directed Rufus King, the fed
eral ambassador at London, to presen
a remonstrance to the British minis
try against Emmit, O'Conner, and a
number of other Irish patriots, being
permitted to emigrate to the United
States'. In consequence of which a
number of them lingered out their
miserable lives in dungeons, or fell a
sacrifice to British vengeance, already
glutted with the blood of Irish victims.
This same RUFUS KING is a real
blue light federalists, and like Dun-
can of blue light memory, is the warm
friend of the present administration in
Pennsylvania, altho' he is a citizen of
another state. This ought to be in
the recollection of every son of St.
PATRICK, to whom those same feder-
alists are singing their *Syren Song*.
They ought, also, to reflect, that when
the federalists were in power, they
exerted themselves at all times to pre-
vent them from exercising the right
of suffrage, or ever becoming Citi-
zens of our State or the United States;
and it is a remarkable fact, that the
principal reason they assigned, was,
that they were Roman Catholics, who,
they alledged were turbulent and rest-
less wherever their's was not the es-
tablished religion of the country in
which they lived. A federal writer
in the Lycoming Gazette of the 28th
Aug. 1808, did not merely hesitate to
declare that this was their reason; but
in addition thereto, adduced facts and
arguments to shew that the federal
policy to keep and drive out the Irish
patriots, or exclude them from citizen-
ship was perfectly correct. The fed-
eralists tho' had other reasons. At
the adoption of our state constitution,
they made every exertion to have the
principles of a certain sect established
as the religion of our state, in which
however they did not succeed, but we
have the democrats to thank for it.—
If they had succeeded in their designs
the Roman Catholics would have been
in the same, or a worse situation than
in England, or Ireland, and the ex
change of countries would have been
for the worse. Alien and sedition
laws, and established religion, would
have sealed their lips, deprived them
of their property, prevented them from
being every thing but slaves, without
rights, or incarcerated them in dun
geons. And are all these things to
be forgotten by the United Irish in the
exercise of that privilege which the
democrats with great exertions secur-
ed to them.

Ingratitude is not characteristic of
the Irish. Hitherto they have been
grateful to the democratic party for
what it has done for them, by turning
out to the polls and assisting the de
mocrats to keep down the federalists.
It is true some went over to the fede-
ralists in 1817 and '20, but they were
not of the true sons of Erin: they
were a sort of *fungus* Irish, who came
thither for any thing but their virtues
The true United Irish, Roman Cath-
olic band adhered to their friends
through good report and through bad,
and fought and conquered in 1817 and
fell together in 1820. Now to sup
pose that this class of our citizens
would now lay down their arms, and
go over to the *Orangemen*, is too ab
surd ever to be realized. It would
certainly require more than ordinary
reasons to induce those *patriots* to
thus turn traitors, nor can I believe that
they will ever do so. The federal
ists in order to bring them over to
the Orange-cause, say, that the de-
mocratic candidate voted against re
ligious toleration. This absurd non-
sense certainly carries its own refut-
tion; for religious toleration is wha
the democrats have been struggling
for upwards of 30 years, and succeed
ed in gaining; and is it not worse tha
nonsense, to suppose, that they woul
now undermine the magnificent struc
ture which cost them so much pains
to rear?

The unfortunate schism at St. Ma
ry's Church in Philadelphia has led to
this. That this has in reality nothing
to do with the politics of our state, is
as true, as it is a shame for good Ro
man Catholics, to promote such an in
terference; & I hold, that no one wh
has the true interests of the church a
heart will attempt to do so. To min
gle spiritual and temporal affairs i
the manner that is attempted, is abhor
rent to true religion and striking a
the root of the Catholic Church i
this country, and casting dishonor up
on its members. I have observed
angemen, who are protestants, have
been fanning the flames of discord,
that unhappily disturb the church in
Pennsylvania, and that it is their ob-
ject only to derive political advanta-
ges therefrom, is as true, as it is that
they are reprobates. This hell hatch-
ed policy has been pursued for ages
past, and it is owing to this, solely,
that innovations are making in the
church. I am astonished that the
Catholics do not see that the protest-
ants take advantage of every trifling
schism amongst them to promote dis-
cord, disturb the Church, and alien te
the affections of lay members. Since
the late disturbance has arisen the
arch enemy has been busily at work,
as heretofore, yet the Catholics ap-
pear as if altogether unconscious of
it. They don't appear to reflect that
the federalists, *alias*, *Orangemen*, in
Pennsylvania rejoice at every trifling
dispute and endeavor by all means to
magnify and promote them

But what astonishes me, is, that
those Roman Catholics, who fled from
Ireland for the sake of religion, and
who have at all times exerted them-
selves to preserve it entire, do not see
that it is the policy of the federalists
to divide them, in order that they may
the more easily succeed in estab
ing one the Protestant sects in Penn
sylvania and compelling all other de-
nominations of professing christians
to contribute *a tithe* to its support.—
This is one of the principles which
the federalists hold, and altho' they
have not lately avowed it, yet, whenev-
er they are in power, and think them-
selves firmly seated, they will not fail
to do so. They are at all times full
of energy, and when they adopt a
measure, nothing short of actual re-
sistance by the people will prevent its
execution. Had not the people by
every means in their power resisted
the encroachments of the federalists,
upon their unalienable rights, neither
Roman Catholic, nor Protestant,
unless a particular sect of the lat-
ter, would be troubled with internal
dissentions. The government would
long since, have suppressed these Re-
publications, or tolerated them only on such
conditions as they are held in Ireland.

I then believe that the disturbance
at St. Mary's Church, ought not to
affect the approaching election; but
if brought into view at all, it ought
of right, and I am persuaded will, in
the estimation of honest and well mean-
ing Catholics, operate in favor of the
democratic candidate. This will be
evident from a statement of facts at-
tending this whole matter, which will
be made in a short time hence. But
in order at this time to shew in what
estimation the federalists of this day
hold the Roman Catholics I will state
facts, which I am prepared to prove
if required.

1st. When Stephen Duncan was ar-
guing the question in the Senate of
Pennsylvania, he squalled out, with
true Blue-light cant, "*God forbid that
I should be an advocate for the Pa-
pists!*" This Duncan is a nephew of
James Duncan, the man who refused
to illuminate for the American victo-
ries during the war, and who Hiester
appointed Auditor General.

2nd. Hiester had the weakness to
say, "*that Roman Catholics were
at best a God forsaken set of wretch-
es, but he would pretend friendship for
them, that he might work the other
fellows;*" (meaning the democrats)
He also said that he was "*acquainted
with several of them Roman's at My-
erstown, and they were very bad fel-
lows.*

Roman Catholics! United Irish-
men! this is the private sentiments
of these federalists—it is their creed.
Hiester well said that they cared little
for you. If they care any thing, it is
that you shall be their beasts of bur-
den as in Ireland. This is the reason
they wish to get into power—it is for
this they labour, and wish to "*lead
you as lambs to the slaughter.*" Can
you be deceived?—I hope not.

ROBERT EMMETT.

LATEST FROM BRAZIL.

The ship Octavia, at Sag Harbor
in 37 days from Brazil, states that
while at Pernambuco, March 1, the
commandant, who was a coloured
man, revolted and drew all the blacks
and coloured troops over to his side;
expelled the white troops from the
city and kept possession six days. In
this time the expelled troops were
reinforced, entered the city, and after
fighting the whole of one day, during
which time no blood was shed, regain-
ed possession, took the commandant
and some others prisoners, whom they
sent to Rio Janeiro for trial.

F. Gaz,

MURDER.

From the Charleston City Gazette.

A murder was committed on the
night of Sunday, the 30th ultimo. on
the body of a Mr. M'Naire, about
twenty seven miles below Columbia.
The deceased lived on the road quite
alone, and kept a small shop or store,
where he was attacked in his own

tons ruffians, negro men, who murdered him and robbed the store. One of them has been apprehended, tried, and convicted, and was to have been executed on the 8th instant. Another, said to have been concerned, is to be tried in a day or two.

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT, APRIL 22.

By the brig Greek, Smith, from Santa Martha, we learn, that the Spanish general Morales had retreated into Maracaybo, where he remained shut up; he had lately lost 600 men in a sortie. President Bolivar was expected there from Bagota. The fall of Maracaybo and Porto Cavello was looked for daily.

From the Boston Evening Gazette.

RUSSIAN CLAIM.

It is now for the first time made known that the Russian government have actually undertaken to carry into effect their preposterous claim of sovereignty over land and sea, within certain lattitudes, on the north west coast of this continent. We use the term preposterous, because in this age of the world it is not a little ridiculous, as well as barb rous, to assume a sovereignty over any part of the main ocean. Such an assumption we are convinced has never been attempted by any christian potentate for more than two centuries, or since the establishment of the freedom of the seas, by the treaty of Utrecht in the year 1712

The trade of the United States in furs on some parts of the coast within the prohibited limits, has heretofore proved extremely profitable, and a vast deal of property growing out of this traffic is transported to China, and thence brought home in teas, silks and nankins to this country The merchandize imported into Canton, from the north west coast and the Sandwich Islands, is disposed of for about two-fifths of the whole amount of imports in American vessels, from every part of the globe. This is too valuable a commerce to be excluded from by force. No doubt the emperor Alexander is determined to risk his credit as a statesman, for the purpose of protecting the trade of his favorite north west company, whose privileges almost amount to sovereign power, both in Russia and out of it, within their trading districts. But it remains to be seen whether the naval powers of England and the United States will patiently submit to this flagrant attack upon the freedom of the seas. The assertion of a wide territorial sovereignty by Russia is upon grounds not only not supported by facts, bu quite untenable in argument.

From the New York Com. Advertiser.

PIRACY.

The brig Transit, Gillet, has arrived this morning, in 20 days from Trindad de Cuba. One of the passengers is a captain young, late of the schooner Lady's Delight, of Baltimore, which vessel had been captured by a piratical vessel called the Saragoza, commanded by captain Arragonaiza. She had since captured two American brigs, and a French ship, and took them into Orange harbor, on the north side of Cuba. The news of these piracies having reached the United States frigate Essex, lying at St Jago de Cuba, she sailed immediately in pursuit of the pirate, which mounts one long brass 18 pounder on a pivot, five 12 pounders, and 2 long 9's taken from the Lady's Delight.

(The above pirate was captured the 31st ultimo by the boats of the British frigates Tyne and Thracian, in the port of Mata; ten of the pirates were killed and twenty-eight captured)

The United States brig Enterprize, lieutenant commandant John Gallagher, bound on a cruize against the pirates, has dropped down from the navy yard, and lies as anchor off Old-slip, awaiting the arrival of Thomas Randall, Esq from Washington, who is going to Porto Rico from our government.

From the Mobile Register.

ANOTHER PRIZE TO THE BRUTUS.

A smack sloop is coming up the bay sent in under circumstances similar to those under which the polacre Carma was ordered for this port, being without papers.

A letter from captain Kelly, of the brig Good Hope, of Boston, dated New Orleans, says: "The day I left Laguira, eighteen miles from the land, two large boats, full of men, attempted to board me, but after standing one shot, they were glad to make off

N. Y. Amer.

(Communicated)

DIED——In this Borough, Mrs. ABIGAIL LOWREY, consort of JOHN G. LOWREY, esq.

She suffered long and severely, yet with a firmness and christian resignation, which doubtless, insured to her a glorious resurrection. 'Tis a happy thing thus to die; it indeed renders death a glorious triumph over mortality, for it clothes the released captive with an immortality commensurate with the "*Great Eternal*," himself. Oh! that all of us were as well prepared to die as this good woman! she indeed, could exclaim with genuine sincerity—"Oh death where is thy sting, Oh, grave where is thy victory." Do we speak of her as a member of the social compact? let the lamentations of those who have been bereft of her society answer.—Do we speak of her as a mother and wife? She was excellent in both and endeared to her child and husband by her affectionate solicitude for their happiness and eternal welfare. She now gently slumbers in the gloomy prison of the grave; but the grave only holds its captive for a time: when the strong lung'd cherub shall sound the last trumpet the prisoner shall be released, and soul and body uniting shall sing praises to the Lamb who suffered and died for mankind.

PRIVATE SALE.

A valuable plantation, or tract of land containing

225 Acres,

situate four miles west of the borough of Indiana on the great road leading from said borough to Kittanning. The improvements are

Two good cabin houses,

and cabin barn, about fifty acres cleared, five of which are meadow, and more may be made, with a small

Apple Orchard,

thereon—ALSO—A tract of land containing

142 Acres

situate about five miles west of said borough, on Crooked creek, with a cabbin house and barn thereon, with about sixty or seventy acres cleared, twelve acres of which are meadow & a quantity more may be made, with five sugar camps and a small orchard thereon.—A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it may be best obtained by applying to the subscribers on the premises.

DAVID CUMMINGS,
JOHN TRIMBLE.

Indiana, March 29th 1823.

A CARD.

MISS CROSS,

Respectfully informs the public that she intends opening a school for YOUNG LADIES,

in the Bellefonte Academy, on Monday the 12th instant; where strict attention will be given to the moral conduct as well as the mental acquirements of those committed to her care to receive instruction, in the following branches, to wit: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient & Modern Geography, Ancient & Modern History, Composition, Drawing, Plain & Ornamental Needlework.—For terms and further particulars enquire at the Academy.

REPLICATION.

Whereas Jacob K Hettinger has thought proper to advertise me as a RUNAWAY APPRENTICE, and has also made some unfounded charges against my character; therefore, in vindication of myself, I wish to state that I never ranaway from the said Jacob K. Hettinger, but was obliged to attend a lawsuit on the day on which he alledges I ran away from him, and when I returned he refused to receive me. The charges made against me are base and unfounded.

NOAH KIMPLE.

Aaronsburg, May 2nd 1823.

WAITE'S OFFICE.

In the Second Class, Pennsylvania State Lottery,

which was recently completed in Philadelphia, all the following prizes, comprising nearly the whole scheme, have been paid—All the Capitals, viz.

15,000 Dollars, 8,000 Dollars, 5,000 Dollars, 2,000 Dollars 2,000 Dollars. 3 of $1000, 10 of $500, 14 of $100, and nearly all the Prizes of $6, amounting to

75000 Dollars.

CAPITAL PRIZES in the THIRD CLASS PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOTTERY,

G. W. WAITE, MANAGER, for which the Cash will be immediately advanced when drawn.

2 of	$6,000
2	2,000
2	1,500
2	1,000
4	200
10	100
12	100

Besides numerous Prizes of $50, and smaller Prizes.

Every Number will be Drawn from the wheel.

This Lottery contains only 5972 numbers, and those who purchase two tickets of the same number, may draw any two of the above capitals, and the holder of ten tickets, which will cost only $60, may draw the handsome sum of

$23 000

The drawing will be announced in a few days.

Whole Tickets only	$6 00
Halves	3 00
Quarters	1 50
Eighths	75

For the above Rich Prizes apply immediately at

WAITE'S

OLD ESTABLISHED AND FORTUNATE OFFICE.

South-West Corner of Chesnut and Third streets, Philadelphia,

Who sold and paid all the prizes in the former classes of the Pennsylvania State Lottery, and who sold and paid prizes amounting to upwards of

SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,

Being the largest amount of prizes ever sold or paid by any other Broker in America. Almost all kinds of Bank Notes bought on the lowest terms.

☞ Orders inclosing the Cash will be promptly attended to, and all Lottery information given gratis.

Regimental Orders.

The enrolled inhabitants Composing the 32d. Regiment Pennsylvania Militia will meet in Battalions as follows.

The 2d Battalion commanded by Major Isaac Haslet will meet at the house of said Haslett on Friday the 16th of May.

The 1st. Battalion commanded by Major James Irvine, will meet on Saturday the 17th of May in the town of Springfield, with their arms and accoutrements in complete order for training. Each Battalion will meet precisely at 9 o'clock in the morning of the above mentioned days.

JOHN HASSON, Col.

NOTICE,

IS hereby given to all Stockholders in the Lewistown and Kishacoquillas Turnpike Road, who are in arrears for Stock, that unless the same be fully paid up, to William P. Maclay, Treasurer of said company on or before the first day of July next, the payments already made will be declared forfeited.

By order of the board of Managers

SAMUEL MACLAY, *Pres't.*

April 23, 1823.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE & FOUR ACRES OF LAND, situate in Howard township Centre Co. on the road leading from Bellefonte to the Big Island, 8 miles below Milesburg; adjoining lands of Michael Meese and others. The above premises are well calculated for any person who is disposed to keep a Tavern and Store; Now in the occupation of John Ligget. For terms apply to the subscriber living in Howard township.

ABSALOM LIGGET.

April 26, 1823.

Regimental Orders.

The enrolled inhabitants of the 111th Regiment P. M. will meet in Battalions for review and inspection as follows: the 2d. Battalion commanded by Major Marshall, on Thursday the 22d. day of May next, in the town of Milesburg, and the 1st Battalion, commanded by Major Shields, on Wednesday the 21st of May next at the house of Joseph M'Kibbon in Lamar township. Each Battalion to be on the ground precisely at ten o'clock of the forenoon of said days.

HENRY BARNHART, Col.

April 26th. 1823.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CENTRE & KISHACOQUILLAS TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Managers of the Centre & Kishacoquillas Turnpike road Company, the stockholders are requested and required, to pay the sum of thirty dollars on each and every share of stock, on the seventeenth day of May 1823, to Forster Milliken, Treasurer of the said company, at his house in Armaugh township Mifflin county. This sum embraces the various calls previously made by the said company. It is requested, that the stockholders will be punctual in making the payment, as suits will be indiscriminately instituted against defaulters. The Managers are pleased to have it in their power, to assure the stockholders that the road will be completed on or before the first of June, and are of opinion that the sum now required will be adequate to its completion.

By order of the Board

JACOB VALENTINE, *Pres't.*

List of letters remaining in the Post office at Bellefonte, April 1, 1823.

A. Jos. Adams 2, Anna Ammerman John Adams Esq Robt. Anderson

B. Wm Burris, Henry Bowersock Jacob Barnhart, Silas Brown, Bartholomew Barnickle, Frederick Barger, Margery H. Boggs, Elijah Biglow, John Brownlee, Philip Benner.

C. Robt. Clark, William Coope James Campbell, James Curry 2, John Curry, Margaret Clark, James Collins.

D. Constantine Daugherty, Stephney Dorset, Jacob Deckenbaugh, William Dooy, John Denney.

E. John Ecker sr. Henry Eisenhour 2.

F. William Furey, Thadeus Farrey, William Fletcher, Benjamin Ferster, Geo. Fulmer, Jacob Flick.

G. Thomas Green, James Grant Jacob Gratz.

H. Elizabeth W. Hastings, Wm. Hull, Jno. Hasson, James Hethrington 2, Adam Henning, Jesse Hunt, Jos. Henton, Jno. Henton, Geo. Henning, John Henderson 2, Jacob Houser.

I. John Irwin.

J. Alexr. Johnston 2, Geo Jack.

K. P. A. Karthaus, Mariah Karthaus, Arnold Karthaus jr. F. Karthaus, James Kirk, Mary Kleckner.

L. Mathias Lesure, Caleb Lewis, Robert Lipton, John Linn.

M. Jno M'Camon, Elisha Moore, David Myers, James M'Collough, M'Cormick & Metin, Wm. M'Cammont, Owin Mahn, Margaret M'Clister, John M'Kee, Peter M'Clain, John M'Neely, Sol. Miers, Danl. M'Mullen, Hugh M'Clelland, Geo. M'Cormick, Michael. Miess.

N. John Neff.

O. Daniel O'Brian.

P. Richard Peters, Isaac Parson, John Petrikin.

R. Evan Russel, Casper Ross, John Reed, Mary Ross, Wm. Ross 4, John Robb, Wm. Riddle, John Ross, Susan Robertson, James Rankin jr. John Ramage, James Resides.

S. Jos. Shirk, Peter Spangler, Geo Sidman, John Shirk, Mrs. E. Simpson 2.

T. John Taylor, John Thompson esq. James Taylor.

W. James Williams, David Work 2, Jos. White, Abraham Wiser, John Wiester, Mrs. Williams, Robert Wallace.

H. Humes, *P. M.*

AARONSBURG CHURCH LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of		$500	is	$500
1	„ „	200	„	200
1	„ „	100	„	100
2	„ „	50	„	100
3	„ „	25	„	75
10	„ „	10	„	100
28	„ „	5	„	140
50	„ „	3	„	150
654	„ „	2 50	„	1635
750 Prizes 750 Blnks				

1500 Tickets at $2 00 each, $3000 00

Subject to a deduction of 20 per-cent.

TO BE COMPLETED IN FIVE DAYS DRAWING AS FOLLOWS VIZ:

1st. drawn No. on			1st. day's drawing	$ 25
2nd	do	do	2nd. day	25
3d.	do	do	3d, do	50
4th.	do	do	4th do	50
5th.	do	do	5th do	500

The rest all floating prizes, liable to be drawn on the first day's drawing The prizes shall be punctually paid (deducting 20 per-cent) sixty days after the drawings are completed.

The profits arising from this Lottery, are to be applied to the extinguishment of a debt incurred in the erection of a Church or House of Worship in Aaronsburg.

ADAM NEIDIGH,
DANIEL KEEN. } *Managers*

Millheim, Feb. 16th 1823.

TO RENT,

The house and lot of ground lately occupied by JOHN M'KEE. It is an excellent

TAVERN STAND,

having been occupied as such for twenty years. It is 'tho an excellent stand for any other kind of public business. It is very convenient to Spring Creek, and possesses many other advantages. The terms upon which it will be leased will be reasonable, and will be made known by the subscriber. Application must be made soon.

J. M PETRIKIN.

December 28th 1822.

Mr. Petrikin,

In the items published in your paper of debts due to Clearfield county, I find one against me, and I do hereby certify, that three fourths of that debt was to have been settled with Robert Collins and the Commissioner which both parties agreed to long since, and the remainder will be settled in a ballance due to me from the county as executor of Samuel Coleman, deceased. I do not attach any blame to the Commissioners for having done this: as the thing stood unsettled, they placed I suppose, that among other ballances due to the county, as it stood on their books.

JOS. BOONE.

March 22d. 1823.

A Journeyman Wanted.

By making application to the subscriber, living in Bellefonte a Journeyman WHEELWRIGHT and CHAIRMAKER, may receive constant employment and good wages.

JAMES DUNDASS.

Jan. 31, 1823.

THE PATRIOT.

Eloquence the soul, song charms the sense

BELLEFONTE, MAY, 1823.

SELECTED.

FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

THE PATRIOTIC SPANIARDS.

TUNE—RULE COLUMBIA.

Iberian mountains high and hoar,
Whose tops are crowned with vestal snow,
What sudden light begins to pour
And flash upon the vales below—
'Tis freedom rising from her car,
To light in Spain her morning star.

O! by that light, what glorious shades
Of Heroes and of Saints are seen,
All armed with shining battle blades;
With names to memory ever green.
They move behind fair freedom's car,
While she relights her morning star.

Now, while her favorite star she turns,
And sets it in a sky so clear—
Behold, behold, what lustre burns,
What sacred light—'tis glory's sphere:
Shout every hill-top from afar!
For freedom lights her morning star.

That light inspires each patriot soul,
And swells the heart to noble deeds,
Each hill-top, far as eye can roll,
Now swarms with men & bounding steeds.
The Patriots—next to Heaven they stand,
Defenders of their native land.

What swarming crowds are those beneath,
In the dark cavern shades they stray,
Poor grovelling slavish souls they breathe,
Without a glimmer of the ray;
Strangers have travelled from afar,
To quench this glorious morning star.

But hark! what shouts the welkin rend,
From every mountain's shining height,
Adoring millions kneel and bend,
And gaze on that transforming light;
They swear to die at freedom's car,
Before they quit her morning star.

Think ye, cries freedom with a sneer,
This light can be extinguished so—
Ye slaves with consternation hear,
My sun is rising just below,
His glories beaming wide and far,
Shall only quench my morning star.

Baltimore, March 15th, 1823. A.

From the Trenton N. J. Emporium.

THE DEATH WARRANT.

"The last, the fatal hour is come,"

The mists of the morning still hung heavily on the mountain top, above the village of Red cliff, but the roads which led towards it were crowded with the varied population of the surrounding country, from far and near. At Alesbury the shops were closed, the hammer of the blacksmith laid upon his anvil, not a wagon of any description was to be seen in the street and even the bar of the tavern was locked, and the key gone with its worthy proprietor towards the cliff, a token of an important era which was without a parallel in the annals of the place. And, save that here and there a solitary head looked through broken pane in some closed up house with an air of sad disappointment, or the unruly cries of a little nursling was heard, betokening that in the general flight, it had been left in unskilful hands, or mayhap here and there a solitary, ragged and illnatured school boy was seen, or a not less solitary and illnatured dog, either seeming but half appeased by the privilege of a holiday, granted on condition of remaining at home; the whole village exhibited a picture of desertion and silence, that had forever been unknown before.

But in proportion as you drew nearer the precipitous cliffs, in the midst of which the little town of Redcliff was situated, you mingled again in the thick bustle and motion of the world of men and women and boys, and horses and dogs, and all living, moving and creeping things, that inhabit the wild deserts of Pennsylvania.

The village itself was crowded to overflowing, long before the sun had gained a sufficient altitude to throw its rays upon the deep valley in which it lay. There the bar room of the inn was crowded, and the fumes of tobacco and whiskey, the jingling of small change, and the perpetual clamour of the throng was sufficient to rack a brain of common flexibility. In the streets there was the greeting of old and long the settling of old accounts; the buffoonery of half intoxicated men; the clatter of women; the crying and hallooing of children and boys; nd the barking and quarreling of stranger dogs. To look upon the scene; to mingle with the crowd; to listen to the conversation, or to survey the countenances of the assembled multitude would lead to no satisfactory solution of the cause for which this mass of heterogeneous matter was congregated.

Within the walls of the old stone goal, at the foot of the mountain, a different scene had been that morning witnessed. There chained to a stake in a miserable dungeon, damp and scarcely illumined by one ray of light, now lay the emaciated form of one whose final doom seemed near at hand. A few hours before his wife and little daughter had been with him, having travelled a hundred miles to meet him once more on the threshold of the grave; they met, and from that gloomy vault, the song of praise ascended with the ascending sun, and the goaler as he listened to the melodious voice of three persons whom he looked upon as most desolate and lost of all in the wide world, blended sweetly together and chaunting that beautiful hymn,

"It is the Lord! should I distrust
Or contradict his will?
Who cannot do but what is just,
And must be righteous still—
It is the Lord! who can sustain,
Beneath the heaviest load,
From whose assistance I obtain
To tread the thorny road."

Almost doubted the evidence of his senses, and stood fixed in astonishment at the massy door. Could these be the voices of a murderer, and a murderer's wife and child?

This brief and to be final interview, had passed, however; those unfortunate ones had loudly commended each other to the keeping of their heavenly parent, and parted; he to face the assembled multitude on the scaffold, & they as they said, to return by weary journeys to their sorrowful home. The convict, worn out with sickness and watching, now slept.

His name was Janson Creel; his place of residence said to be Virginia. He had been taken up while travelling from the northward to his home, and tried and convicted at the county town, some miles distant, for the murder of a fellow traveller, who had borne him company from the lakes, who was ascertained to have had a large sum of money with him, and who was found in the room in which they both slept, at a country inn, near Redcliff with his throat cut. Creel always had protested his innocence; declaring that the deed was perpetrated by some one while he was asleep, but the circumstances were against him, and, though the money was not found on him, he was sentenced to be hung, and had been removed to the old stone jail at Redcliff for security, the county prison being deemed unsafe.—This was the day the execution was to take place; the scaffold was already erected; the crowd pressed round the building, and frequent cries of 'bring out the murderer,' were heard.

The sun at last told the hour of eleven, and there could be no more delay. The convict's cell was entered by the officers in attendance, who aroused him with the information that all was ready for him without, and bid him hasten to his execution. They laid hands upon him and pinioned him tight, while he looked up towards heaven in wild astonishment, as one new born, and only said "the dream the dream."—"And what of the dream Mr. Janson," said the sheriff, "you would do me a great kindnes if you would dream yourself and me out of this cursed scrape." I dreamed replied the convict that while you read the death warrant to me on the scaffold, a man came through the crowd, and stood before us in a grey dress, with a white hat and black wiskers, and that a bird fluttered over him, and sung distinctly, "This is Lewis who murdered the traveller."

The officers and jailer held a short consultation which ended in a determination to look sharply after the man in grey with the white hat, accompanied with many hints of the godly resignation of the prisoner, and the possibility ural agency. The prison doors were cleared and Creel, pale and feeble, but with a hymn book in his hand, and a mein all meekness and humility, was seen tottering from the prison to the scaffold. He had no sooner ascended it than his eye began to wander over the vast concourse of people around him, with a look of scrutiny that seemed like faith in dreams; and while the sheriff read the warrant the convict's anxiety appeared to increase; he looked and looked again; then raised his hands and eyes a moment towards the clear sky, as if breathing a last ejaculation, when lo! as he resumed his first position, the very person he described stood within six feet of the ladder. The prisoner's eye caught the sight, and flashed with fire while he called out, "there is Lewis the murderer of the traveller," and the jailer at the same moment seized the stranger by the collar. At first he attempted to escape, but being secured and taken before the magistrate, he confessed the deed, detailed all the particulars delivered up part of the money, informed where another part was hidden, and was fully committed for trial, while Creel was turned loose and hastened like a man out of his senses from the scaffold.

Three days had elapsed; Creel had vanished immediately after his liberation; when the pretended Lewis astonished and confounded the magistrate by declaring Creel to be her husband; that she had assumed the disguise and performed the whole part of his direction; that he had given her the money, which he had till then successfully concealed about his person; and that the whole, from the prison to the scaffold scene, was a contrivance to effect his escape; which having effected, she was regardless of conseequences. Nothing could be done with her, she was set at liberty, and neither her nor her husband were heard of again.

THE WANDERING JEW.

Ahasuerus, the Jew, crept forth from the dark cave of Mount Carmel. Nearly two thousand years had elapsed since he was first goaded by never-ending restlessness to rove the globe from pole to pole. When our Saviour was wearied with the burden of his ponderous cross, and wanted to rest before the door of Ahasuerus, the unfeeling wretch drove him away with Brutality. The Saviour of mankind staggered, sinking under the heavy load, but uttered no complaint. An angel of death appeared before Ahasuerus, and exclaimed indignantly, "Barbarian, thou hast denied rest to the Son of Man, be it denied thee also, until he comes to judge the world."

A black demon let loose from Hell upon Ahasuerus, goads him now from country to country; he is denied the consolations which death affords and precluded from the rest of the peaceful grave.

Ahasuerus crept forth from the dark cave of Mount Carmel. He shook the dust from his beard,—and taking up one of the sculls heaped there, hurled it down the eminence. It rebounded from the earth in shivered atoms. This was my father, roared Ahasuerus. Seven more sculls rolled from rock to rock; while the infuriate Jew, following them with ghastly looks exclaimed—And these were my wives! He still continued to hurl down scull after scull, roaring in dreadful accents—And these, and these, and these, were my children! They could die; but I! reprobate wretch that I am, alas I cannot die! Dreadful beyond conception is the judgment that hangs over me. Jerusalem fell I crushed the sucking babe and precipitated myself into the destructive flames. I cursed the Romans—but alas! alas! *the restless curse held me by the hair and I could not die.*

Rome the giantess fell—I placed myself before the falling statue—she fell and did not crush me. Nations sprang up and disappeared before me, but I remained and did not die.—From cloud encircled cliffs did I precipitate myself into the ocean; but the foaming billows cast me upon the shore, and the burning arrow of existence pierced my cold heart again. I leaped into Etna's flaming abyss, and roared with the giants for ten long months, polluting with the great the Mount's sulphureous mouth. The volcano fermented, and in a fiery storm of lava cast me up. I lay down torn by the torture of snakes of hell amid the glowing cinders and yet continued to exist. A forest was on fire. I darted on wings of fury and despair into the crackling wood. Fire dropped upon me from the trees, but the flames only singed my limbs; alas! it would not consume them. I now mixed with the butchers of mankind, and plunged in the tempest of the raging battle I roared defiance to the infuriate Gaul, defiance to the victortous German; but arrows and spears rebounded in shivers from my body. The Saracen's flaming faulchion broke upon my scull. balls in vain hissed upon me: the lightnings of battle glared harmless around my loins; in vain did the elephant trample on me; in vain the iron hoof of the watchful steed! The mine big with destructive power burst upon me and hurled me high in air: I fell on heaps of smoking limbs rebounded from my body; the executioner's hand could not strangle me; the tiger's tooth could not pierce me, nor would the hungry lion in the Circus devour me. I cohabited with poisonous snakes and pinched the red crest of the dragon. The serpent stung but could not destroy me; the dragon tormented but dared not devour me. I now provoked the fury of tyrants—I said to Nero, Thou art a blood-hound! I said to Christiern, Thou art a blood-hound! I said to Muley Ishmael, thou art a Bloodhound! The tyrants invented cruel tortures but could not kill me. Ha! not to be able to die—not to be able to die—not to be permitted to rest after the toil of life—to be doomed to be imprisoned forever in this clay-formed dungeon—to be forever clogged with this worthless body—its load of diseases and infirmities—to be condemned to hold for millenniums—that yawning monster Sameness, and Time—that hungry hyena, ever bearing children and ever devouring again her offspring! Ha! not to be permitted to die! Awful avenger in Heaven, hast thou in thine armory of wrath a punishment more dreadful? then let it thunder upon me; command a hurricane to sweep me down to the foot of Carmel, that I there may be extended; may pant, and writhe, and die!

DEATH BEFORE DISHONOR.

A number of citizens belonging to Massachusetts and New York, who had, in the year 1788, purchased of the state of Massachusetts a large tract of land lying westward of New York, and within the territories of the Six Nations, sent a committee into the country, to treat with the nations about a quit claim. The Indians heard of their coming, and supposing them to be another company, who were aiming at the same purchase, sent them word to come no farther, least they should be involved in trouble. The committee having advanced a considerable distance into their country, were unwilling to retrace their steps without effecting the object of their mission. One of them, major Schuyler, wrote a letter to the commanding officer at fort Niagara, explaining their intentions, and requesting his influence with the Indians. One of the Indian messengers undertook to carry the letter to Niagara, and bring back the answer. The committee remained where they were. In the mean time major Schuyler was taken sick and sent towards Albany—The messenger returned; and being asked if he had got a letter in answer, to the one he had taken? he told them (through the interpreter) that he had; but looking round, observed, "I do not see the man to whom I promised to deliver it." They informed him of the cause of the major's absence; but told him they were all engaged in the same business, had one heart, and that the letter was intended for them all; and wished he would deliver it. He refused. They consulted among themselves, and offered him fifty dollars, as a reward for his service and an inducement to deliver them the letter. He spurned at their proposal. They again consulted, and concluded as they were sufficiently numerous to overpower him and the other Indians who were present, they would take it by force; but first requested the interpreter to explain to him the whole matter, the difficulty they were in, their loss of time, &c..&c. and their determination to have the letter. As soon as this was communicated to the Indian he sternly clenched the letter in one hand, drew his knife with the other, and solemnly declared that if they should get the letter by violence, he would not survive the disgrace, but would plunge the knife in his own breast. They desisted from their purpose and reasoned with him again, but he was inflexible. They then asked him if he was willing, after having taken so long a journey, to go a hundred miles farther for the sake of delivering the letter to major Schuyler. He answered, "*Yes, I do not value fatigue, but I will never be guilty of a breach of trust*" Accordingly he went, and had the satisfaction of completing his engagement. The letter was favorable to their views, and they entered into a treaty for the land. *Columbian Observer.*

MATRIMONIAL ADVENTURE.

At the time when Europeans were not very numerous in India, and such individuals as could not reconcile themselves to marry the natives, used to send a commission to England, that a female for a wife should be transmitted to them, a gentleman of property in Bengal gave orders to his factor in England to send him a young lady of good family well educated, and with a tolerable share of personal charms, promising to make her his wife. The factor executed his commission to the best of his judgment, but when the lady arrived in India by one of those accidents which, though very frequent, connot be accounted for, she failed in captivating the heart of her expected husband, who received her with a coldness almost bordering on aversion.—The lady scarcely seemed to notice it, for she was as little inspired as the gentleman. A few interviews convinced them that they were not made for each other and the lady prepared to embark for Europe. In taking his leave of her the gentleman begged to entrust to her care a letter to his factor in London, who had consigned her to India. She undertook the charge, and when she arrived in town, was astonished to find that the letter to the factor enclosed one for herself, lamenting the circumstances which prevented their union, and begging her acceptance of a present of FIFTEEN THOUSAND POUNDS, as some compensa-